

# VOTE FOR

# JOHN S. ADAIR

## FOR STATE SENATOR

### District Election, November 2, 1909

**DR. H. J. BOONE**  
Permanent  
Dentist  
Dr. Owen's Office, Main Street  
Hours: 8 to 12 a. m. 1 to 5 p. m.  
Cloverport, Ky.

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## Making Money On the Farm

### XVII.—Small Fruit Culture

By C. V. GREGORY,  
Author of "Home Course in Modern  
Agriculture"

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**S**MALL fruit can be grown almost as easily as corn or oats if it is gone at in the right way. A liberal quantity grown at home is a luxury that is within the reach of every farmer. Grown on a larger scale, the small fruits are among the most profitable crops that the farm will produce.

The best liked and most widely distributed small fruit is the strawberry. The best soil for the strawberry bed is a sandy loam. Strawberries do better on light soils, and the berries are larger and of better quality. If you have no light soil that can be used for the strawberry bed you can greatly improve a heavy soil by manuring it well. Of course it must be well



FIG. XXXIII—IN THE BLACKBERRY PATCH. drained, in order that it may warm up quickly in the spring instead of remaining soggy for several weeks and then baking hard, as undrained soils are so liable to do.

Deep plowing, with thorough disking and harrowing, is necessary in order to get the land into the best condition. Strawberries should follow some cultivated crop which has been kept free from weeds. It will then be easier to prepare the seed bed, and the patch will be free from weeds and insects. Strawberries are particular in their soil requirements, and a little care in preparation will add greatly to the size of the crop. Too little attention is given to this most important requisite. Many persons do not seem to be aware that the strawberry is at all particular about the soil in which it is put. As a consequence they prepare their beds without any reference to this essential factor in the success of their enterprise and, of course, are doomed to disappointment in the out come.

#### Varieties of Strawberries.

Varieties of strawberries are divided into two general types—the perfect and the imperfect flowered. The imperfect contain only the female organs or pistils, while the perfect sorts contain both stamens and pistils. The imperfect varieties can produce no fruit unless fertilized with the pollen from the flower of a perfect variety. It is very important that attention be paid to this point in planting. Many of the imperfect sorts possess points of superiority over the perfect varieties. They can be successfully grown by planting

every fifth row to a perfect flowered variety. This row will furnish pollen for the two rows on either side of it. In setting out a bed in this way care must be taken to see that the two varieties come into bloom at the same time.

Perfect and imperfect varieties cannot be told apart except when in bloom. Then the absence of the row of pistils around the petals marks the imperfect sorts. Lists of varieties of strawberries always specify whether they are perfect or imperfect. A reliable nurseryman can be depended upon to give you what you ask for. A list of the varieties best adapted to your locality can be obtained from your experiment station.

The strawberry is propagated almost entirely by runners. At each joint in the runner a new plant appears and takes root. Only plants less than a year old should be selected for planting. The crown should not be too large and the roots thick and long. The presence of large woody roots and a heavy crown indicates that the plant is an old one. If there are many leaves it is well to pinch off one or two of the largest to correspond to the injury to the root system.

#### Planting Strawberries.

Spring planting is the most reliable, but where the fall is moist or the patch can be readily watered fall planting gives very good results. The two important points in planting are spreading the roots and packing the dirt tightly about them. The plants should be set so the crowns are just level with the surface of the ground.

#### Hills Versus Matted Rows.

Strawberries are grown both in hills and in rows. In the hill system the plants are set about three feet apart. The runners are cut off in order to make a compact, vigorous hill. The size and quality of the berries are better under the hill system, but the matted row system gives larger yields.

In this the plants are set from ten to twelve inches apart in rows four feet apart. The runners are trimmed to make a matted row about two feet wide. The spaces between the rows should be kept well cultivated during the early part of the season and the weeds pulled in the rows. After the second year the runners can be allowed to fill these open spaces and the original rows plowed up. In this way the bed can be easily renewed and kept bearing for several years, usually until the land becomes so weedy that it must be plowed up and put in to some other crop.

In cold climates the strawberry must be given some sort of winter protection. The object of this is not so much to prevent freezing as to keep the ground from that alternate freezing and thawing which cause heaving of the plants. A mulch of coarse horse manure applied after the ground freezes is excellent for this purpose, as it adds fertility at the same time. In the spring the straw can be raked up and removed. One necessary precaution is to be sure that the manure is free from weed seeds. I have seen strawberry beds ruined because the mulch contained timothy hay in which the seeds were ripe enough to grow.

#### Raspberries and Blackberries.

Next to strawberries in importance are raspberries and blackberries. The best soil for blackberries is about like that for strawberries, while for raspberries it may be a little heavier. The two kinds of raspberries most extensively grown in this country are red and black. The red raspberry is propagated by shoots which grow up from the roots. One-year-old shoots are preferable for planting. The rows should be at least four feet apart, with the plants two feet apart in the row. Frequent and thorough cultivation is necessary to keep down the suckers which grow up from the roots. It is a good plan to plow the ground between the rows every spring.

Black raspberries do not send up root shoots. They are propagated by bury-

ing the tips of the shoots in the ground some time in August. These take root and produce new plants, which can be transplanted the following spring. The black raspberries are more rank in their habits of growth and should be planted farther apart than the red varieties. Planting every three feet in rows seven to eight feet apart is a good distance. They should receive thorough cultivation in the same manner as the red sorts.

The application of a coat of manure between the rows in the fall will materially increase the yield of all small fruits. Pruning is also important. Blackberry and raspberry shoots bear but once, so in the spring all those which produced fruit the season before should be cut out. Black raspberry shoots should have the tip nipped off when they are about eighteen inches high. This causes lateral branches to form and greatly increases the yield. The same treatment should be given to blackberries. After about four good crops of raspberries have been secured the patch should be plowed up and a new one started somewhere else.

Blackberries are usually propagated by suckers. The distance apart is about four feet in the row, with rows seven feet apart. The proper depth to set the plants is about four inches. It is a common practice to plant a row of potatoes or some other vegetable between the blackberry rows the first season. This can also be done with black raspberries. About four or five blackberry shoots are all that should be allowed to grow up the first season. After that the number may be gradually increased. A well established blackberry patch will last six or seven years. The yields that may be secured depend largely upon the fre-



FIG. XXXIV—FINE SPRIG OF RASPBERRIES. quency of rainfall during the ripening season. A little dry weather at this time will result in shriveled, worthless berries.

In sections where the winter is severe the best results cannot be obtained from raspberries and blackberries unless some sort of protection is given. The simplest method of doing this is by bending the canes down along the row and covering them with dirt.

#### Currants and Gooseberries.

A clayey loam soil, with plenty of moisture, is best for currants and gooseberries. They do all the better for a little shade and are not so particular about cultivation as the other small fruits. A heavy mulch of straw or coarse manure may be used to keep down the weeds and conserve moisture and cultivation dispensed with entirely.

A few bushes set along a fence row will furnish enough of this kind of fruit for the family. They are propagated by cuttings, pieces of branches which are planted in moist earth, where they take root. Two-year-old plants are best for planting. Being harder than the other small fruits, currants and gooseberries will stand fall planting. Indeed, this is almost a necessity, since they start growing almost as soon as the ground thaws in the spring. All weak and old branches should be cut out early each spring. Currants and gooseberries will continue to yield profitable crops on the same ground for a long time.

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## Louisville, Henderson & St. Louis Ry.

### TIME TABLE

Corrected to August 1, 1909

147	145	143	141	STATIONS	146	142	144	148
Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily		Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
9 p.m.	4 55 P. M.	8 40 A. M.		Lv. Louisville	7 25 A. M.	12 58 P. M.	7 40 P. M.	
	5 08			Strawberry		12 48		
	5 24	9 09		Medora	7 52	12 20	7 08	
	5 29	9 14		Stites	7 46	12 12	7 02	
	5 32			Kathryn		12 08		
	5 36	9 21		West Point	6 39	12 05	6 56	
	5 38	9 25		Howard		12 05	6 54	
	5 46	9 30		Bartles		11 53	6 46	
	5 52	9 34		Rock Haven		11 48	6 41	
	5 58	9 40		Long Branch		11 40	6 33	
	6 07	9 49		Brandenburg		11 32	6 25	
	6 16	9 56		Ekron		11 23	6 16	
	6 23	10 03		Guston		11 15	6 08	
	6 29	10 13		Irvington	5 51	11 05	5 51	
	6 45	10 19		Webster		11 07	5 42	
	6 53	10 27		Lodiburg		11 04	5 34	
	7 00			Mystic		11 01		
	7 04	10 37		Sample		11 07	5 22	
	7 13	10 44		Stephensport		11 06	5 14	
	7 16	10 48		Addison		11 02	5 10	
	7 18	10 50		Holt		11 01	5 08	
	7 28	11 00		Cloverport	5 07	10 07	4 57	8 15
	7 40			Skillman		10 53		8 00
	7 48	11 18		Hawesville	4 48	9 44	4 36	7 48
	7 55			Petrie		9 38		7 39
	8 00			Adair		9 33		7 34
	8 08	11 37		Lewisport		9 25	4 17	7 26
	8 14			Waltman		9 19		7 19
	8 22	11 40		Maceo		9 11	4 04	7 11
	8 31			Pates		9 02		7 00
	8 42	12 10		Owensboro	4 00	8 52	3 45	6 50
	8 55			Mattingly		8 38		6 37
	9 09			Griffith		8 34		6 33
	9 27	12 27		Stanly		8 31	3 28	6 30
	9 40			Newman		8 26		6 25
	9 46			Reed		8 20		6 19
	9 53	12 20		Beals		8 15		6 16
	10 00			Spottsville		8 13	3 11	6 13
	10 08			Baskett		8 08	3 07	6 08
	10 10	1 05		Henderson	3 10	7 55	2 55	5 55
	10 15			Evansville	2 45	7 24	2 30	
	7 40		7 50	ST. LOUIS	9 00 P. M.		8 34 A. M.	

"f" Stops on Signal. Where no time shown trains DO NOT STOP.

Trains 145 and 146 carry free reclining chair cars between Louisville and St. Louis, Pullman Local sleeper between Louisville and Evansville, Through Pullman sleeper between Louisville and St. Louis.

No. 141 will stop at stations west of Cloverport to discharge passengers from east of Cloverport.

No. 144 will stop at stations east of Cloverport to discharge passengers from west of Cloverport.

## Hartford Line

5	3	STATIONS	2	4
Daily	Daily Ex. Sunday		Daily	Daily Ex. Sunday
6 45 p. m.	11 10 a. m.	Lv. Irvington	10 00 a. m.	5 50 p. m.
6 52	11 18	Basin Spring	9 50	5 39
7 04	11 30	Garfield	9 35	5 24
7 15	11 41	Harned	9 24	5 13
7 17	11 43	Junction	9 20	5 10
7 20	11 46	Hardinsburg	9 15	5 05
7 26	11 52	Junction	9 08	5 00
7 33	12 00	Kirk	9 00	4 52
7 38	12 04 p. m.	McQuady	8 44	4 46
7 59	12 25	Glendene	8 34	4 36
8 03	12 29	Dempster	8 29	4 31
8 15		Falls of Rough	8 15	
8 32	12 32	Rockvale	7 54	4 27
8 37	12 37	Vanzant	7 50	4 23
8 40	12 40	Askins	7 47	4 20
8 45	12 45	Oaks	7 40	4 13
8 48	12 48	Mitchell	7 30	4 10
8 51		Fordsville	7 34	
9 25	1 12	Dundee	6 56	3 36
9 34	1 37	Sunnydale	6 41	3 21
9 58	1 51	Combs	6 27	3 07
10 25 p. m.	2 18 p. m.	HARTFORD	6 00 a. m.	2 40 p. m.

## Job Work

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